

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

NOTICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of China | Saturday... | Apr. 16th.
Empress of India | Saturday... | May 7th.
Empress of Japan | Saturday... | May 28th.

THE R. M. S.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA,"
Captain R. Archibald, sailing at Noon, on
SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1892, with Her
Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER,
via SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(In Mexican Dollars),
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, B.C. 225 338 394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. 255 383 447
Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Banff, Calgary, Alta. 275 413 482
Winnipeg, Man. 285 428 499
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn. 295 443 517
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo. 305 458 534
Milwaukee, Wis. 325 573 650
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O. 345 600 675
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont. 355 615 690
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 365 630 705
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que. 375 645 720
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y. 385 655 730
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa. 395 665 735
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me. 405 675 745
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Liverpool, Paris, via Liverpool and London, Havre, via Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, 415 685 755
and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application. The Steamer call at Victoria to land and embark passengers. Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers. Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials. CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points. Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B.C. Parcels must be sent to the Company's Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to:

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office, Pedder's Street,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1892.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
NAVAL CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf),

SOLE AGENTS FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION
FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS,

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
EXTRA PRIME PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.

Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of
Hemmoor.

PLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

General Agents
for the
old
BRANDY
COGNAC, 4 Star, selected expressly for F. D. & Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
FOR THE
TULE LIFE PRESERVER
AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the
LEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Crocolin

Acknowledged by the scientific world as the
MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT
DEODORIZER and GERMICIDE.

Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used
by everybody without the slightest apprehension
of danger.

Hongkong, 8—March, 1892.

Intimations.

Notice to Consumers

The PREPARATIONS OF

L. LEGRAND ORIZA-PERFUMERY

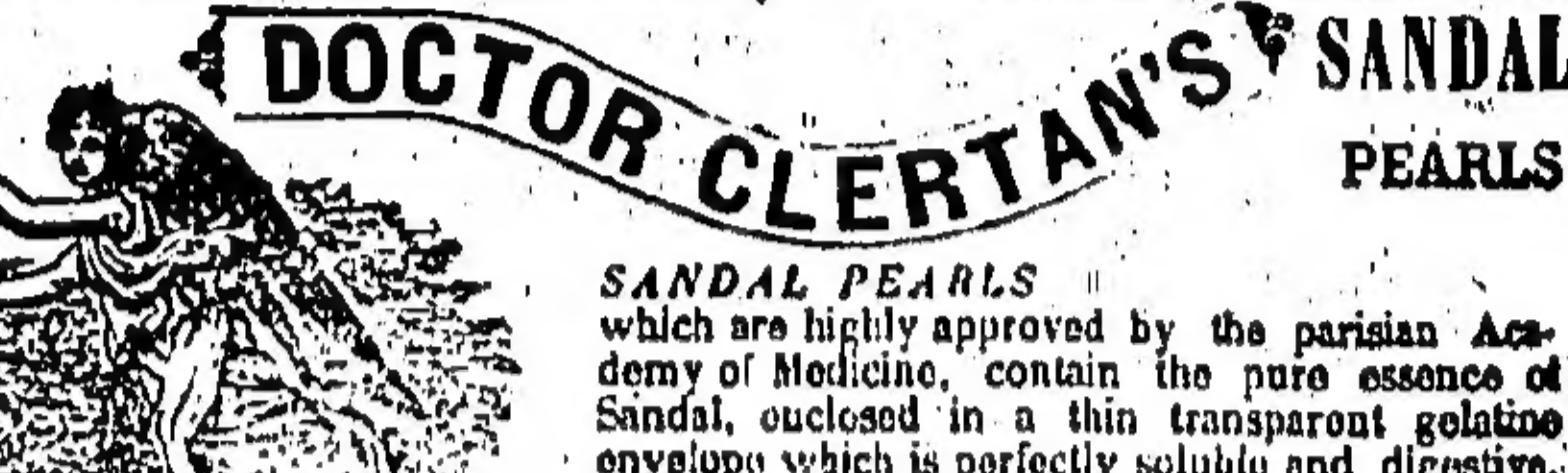
11, Place de la Madeleine, PARIS

Formerly 207, Rue Saint-Honoré

Such is: ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTÉ, CRÈME-ORIZA,
ORIZA-VELOUTÉ, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP.
HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:
1st Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2nd Their qualities are unalterable and their perfume sweet.
4th in order to profit by their great reputation, the Oriza preparations have been counterfeited.
we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

The genuine PREPARATIONS are sold by all reliable Perfumers and Druggists.

Illustrated Catalogue sent from Paris post-free.



DOCTOR CLERTAN'S SANDAL PEARLS

which are highly approved by the parisiens Academy of Medicine, contain the pure essence of Sandal, enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestible. They possess a proved efficacy in cases of inflammation, Scalding, catarrhal and contagious discharges.

D'Clertan's Sandal pearl cure all those inconveniences whether recent or chronic, in two or three days, without leaving any ill effects. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs, which so frequently occur with all similar preparations.

Every bottle, is genuine, bears Dr. CLERTAN'S signature.

See that the label on each bottle bears the address, 19, rue Jacob, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

Agents in Hongkong:

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking Saturday, 16th April.
City of Rio de Janeiro Tuesday, May 10th.
China Thursday and June.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 16th April, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking Saturday, 16th April.
City of Rio de Janeiro Tuesday, May 10th.
China Thursday and June.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 28th April.

Grecia Saturday, 21st May.

Betic Tuesday, June 14th.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. 225 338 394

To Liverpool and London 325 573 650

To Paris and Bremen 345 600 675

To Havre and Hamburg 355 615 690

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION. 10 day Tickets. Continuous Tickets.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. 188.00 292.50 391.50

St. Louis, Mo. 292.50 392.50

St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. 292.50 392.50

Chicago, Ill. 292.50 392.50

Milwaukee, Wis. 292.50 392.50

Cleveland, Ohio. 302.50 392.50

Toronto, Canada. 300.50 390.50

Pittsburgh, Penn. 300.50 390.50

Cincinnati, Ohio. 302.50 392.50

Detroit, Mich. 304.00 392.75

Montreal, Canada. 317.90 311.75

Philadelphia, Penn. 319.75 312.50

New York. 319.75 315.00

Boston, Mass. 321.15 317.00

Portland, Maine. 327.25 317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European

Officers in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of

proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific

and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers by this line have the option of

proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific

and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return

tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months \$317.50

12 months \$323.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of

re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a

discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received at

the Company's Office until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will

be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day;

all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-

dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tiwed to Points beyond San Francisco, in the

United States, should be sent to the Company's

Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, April.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1892.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

20th March, 1892.

—

SIE-N-TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1892.

—

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETRE WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, JE WHILLIERS' SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIAN.

CHARACTER BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOA Agents, Mr. A. W. Anderson.

Watches, Chronometers, Timepieces, etc.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3117

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.	
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.	
Authorized Capital.....\$1,000,000	
Subscribed Capital.....\$500,000	
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.	
Court of Directors—	
D. Giles, Esq. Chow Tang Shang, Esq.	
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.	
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.	
Chief Manager,	
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.	
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON—	
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.	
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.	
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.	
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.	
Bankers—	
London: The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)	
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.	
SHANGHAI,	
C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.	
Amy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.	
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.	
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money received on Deposits, Drafts issued, Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.	
Interest for 1 month Fixed, 5 per cent. " " " 4 " " " " 3 "	
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "	
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.	
Hongkong, 17th February, 1892.	[399]
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.	
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$50,000	
LONDON:	
Head Office.....49, Threadneedle Street.	
West End Office.....45, Cockspur Street.	
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.	
THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE, Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, towards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.	
E. W. RUTTER, Manager.	[17]

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 45.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY
next, the 13th instant, being GOOD
FRIDAY, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at
the Kowloon Customs Office.

Work at the Opium Examination Hulk and
the Customs Stations, however, will proceed as
usual.

J. MCLEAVY BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs
for Kowloon & District.

Custom House,
Kowloon, 8th April, 1892.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S.

SUMMER HOISERY,

VESTS, STOCKINGS, SOCKS, &c., &c.

IN SILK, COTTON, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN,

INDIA GAUZE, CASHMERE.

&c. &c. &c.

17th April, 1892.

W. POWELL & CO.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremila"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandas, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the Hotel, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE LAMPS, STREET LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS, SHIPS' LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS, 3, 4 or 5-Light,
Single and Double BRACKET LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS, READING LAMPS, BEDROOM & NURSERY LAMPS,
WINDPROOF LAMPS, SAFETY LAMPS,
SHIPS' SALOON, CABIN, ENGINE ROOM and BULKHEAD LAMPS,
SPECIAL CARGO LAMPS,
CHAIR LAMPS, CARRIAGE and JINRICHSIA LAMPS, HAND LAMPS and LANTERNS,
GLOBES, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, SPARE BURNERS, FOUNTS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, 27th February, 1892.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety,
SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION,
POORPOLE-HIDE DARK, TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER & ENGLISH-CALF BOOTS & SHOES,
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAND-TOOLS AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1892.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM 680, SILK LINED,
A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, inter style.

EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES.

EVENING DRESS & HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO.

EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?
As an excellent Table Water?
For General Debility?
For Dyspepsia?
For Gout?
For Rheumatism?

Takuraduka Natural Mineral Water, Bottled at Takuraduka near Kobe, Japan.
Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the East. Testimonials can be seen on application.

Hongkong, 30th February, 1892.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

CHEAP SERIES OF USEFUL BOOKS.

Round Games with Cards	40 cents.
Whilst by Dr. W. Pole	40 "
Reverse and Gobang	40 "
Chess by R. F. Green	40 "
Draughts and Backgammon	40 "
Solo Whilst by R. F. Green	40 "
Piquet and Rubicon Piquet	40 "
Brisque and Cribbage	40 "
Dominoes and Solitaire	40 "
Backgammon and Euchre	40 "
Billiards by General Drayton	40 "
The Two Move Chess Problem	40 "
Star by L. V. Ditchi	40 "
Sole Agents for Salter's Celebrated Black Gut Tennis Batt.	40 "
Salter's all BUCK RED RUBBER SHOES.	40 "
Ladies & Gentlemen's TENNIS SHOES.	40 "
Champion BOXING GLOVES.	40 "
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,	40 "
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.	40 "
Hongkong, 9th April, 1892.	40 "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received
instructions from the Mortgagors to Sell
by Public Auction,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 19th April, 1892, at the Premises,
at 3 o'clock p.m.

THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASOLD PROPERTIES
prising Nos. 11 and 13, Upper Lascar
Row and Nos. 14 and 16, Lower Lascar
Row, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong
and situated on Land Lot No. 248, as the
same premises are now held for the residue
of a term of 999 years from the 10th June,
1843; granted thereon; subject to respect
thereof and the performance of the Crown
covenants to be performed in respect thereof
and subject also to the existing lettings and
tenancies thereof.

The property will be sold in one Lot or
separate Lots comprising two Houses each at
the option of the Vendors.

For sale plan further particulars and condi-
tions of sale, apply to:

WOTTON & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Vendors,

or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1892.

Masonic.

S. T. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1892.

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VICTORIA I CHAPTER,

No. 255.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above
CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY,
the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1892.

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Shipping.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW,
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 8th April, 1892.

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day secured the SAMTU
MONOPOLY at Macao, which will take
effect from the 1st May next. The style of the
Farm will be "TUCK HING KUNG-SI".

CHAN VEW SHAN.

Macao, 2nd April, 1892.

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NOTICE.

THE style of the Firm of POATE & NOBLE,
DENTAL SURGEONS, has been changed to
"Dr. J. W. NOBLE," and will be represented as
under:—

JOSEPH W. NOBLE,

HERBERT D. REQUA,

CHAS. L. SNYDER

Hongkong

Singapore

11, Brook Street,

HERBERT POATE

Grosvenor Square,

London, W.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.**

EUCALYPTUS OIL AND INFLUENZA.

"Of all the preventives, OIL OF EUCALYPTUS, either disguised under fancy names or in its pure state, has earned the most professional and lay support, and up to the present it certainly seems to have vindicated the claims put forward in its behalf."—*Chemist and Druggist*, Feb. 6th, 1892.

DAKINS' STANDARD BRAND OF EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Bottles, 50 cts. and \$1.00

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

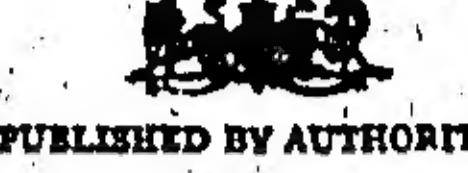
Per doz. Per
Case. Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	\$10
B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule	12
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18
SHERRIES.	1.50
A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10
CC Superior, Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	12
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14
CLARETS.	1.50
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	8
B St Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50
C St Julian, Red Capsule	7
D La Rose, Red Capsule	11
MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.	1.50
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.	1.50
Per doz. Per Case. Bot.	1.50
BRANDY.	1.50
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$13
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	15
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	20
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac	18.75
Vintage, Red Capsule	30
SCOTCH WHISKY.	1.50
A Thomas's Blend, White Capsule	8
B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8
C Watson's Aboeille-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8
D Watson's H.K.D. Blend of Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12
IRISH WHISKY.	1.50
A John Jameson's Old Green Capsule	8
B John Jameson's Fine Old Green Capsule	10
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old Green Capsule	12
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	16
GIN.	1.50
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.50
RUM.	1.50
Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12
Gord Leeward Island	\$1.50 per Gallon
LIQUEURS.	1.50
Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Herin's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse, Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitters, &c.	1.50
PRICES ON APPLICATION.	1.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
Established A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

For Sale.

NOW READY.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY", may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG.—Mr. W. Brewer,
" " Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
" " Messrs. Heuermann, Herbst & Co.
" " Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
" " Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
" " The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
" " Man Yil Tong, Hongkong Road.

MACAO.—Messrs. A. da Mello & Co., ANG^o and Messrs. N. Moale & Co., LTD.

FORMOSA.—Mr. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited & NORTH, Shanghai.

JAPAN.—Yokohama.
SINGAPORE.—The "Siam Free Press" Office.

PARIS and LONDON.—Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.

or to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, January 23rd, 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Managing, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the "Editor".

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by a stamp of one cent.

Advertisements and Subscriptions are not ordered for publication but as evidence of good faith.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

THE STEAM LAUNCH GRIEVANCE.

ALTHOUGH the proposed vexatious and altogether unnecessary survey of the hulls, machinery and boilers of so-called private launches was the substantial grievance protested against by the deputation that waited on Governor ROBINSON, we are of opinion that there are other most objectionable and uncalled-for restrictions in the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance—the most abject abortion in the shape of practical legislation that this colony has been treated to for a long time past, and that is saying a great deal—to which, in the public interest, much greater attention ought to have been given. We will deal with these restrictions after finally disposing of the "survey conundrum". Why special legislation should have been arbitrarily forced upon steam-launch owners has not been made apparent throughout the discussions that have taken place; any necessity for a departure from regulations that, so far as we can ascertain, acted with the regularity of clock-work for over fifteen years, or even since steam-launches became an important factor in our harbour traffic, has not been shown, nor has it even been alleged officially or admitted by those more particularly interested. Are we then to assume that the absurdly restrictive and grossly offensive sections of this clumsy ordinance are the antiquated fads of a superannuated naval officer who can only see with the spectacles of a martinet and whose knowledge of the mercantile marine and of matters commercial is absolutely nil? Are we to put this down to what the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD has graphically described as "an overdose of grandmotherly, ill-advised, and hasty legislation"? It looks remarkably like it, and is only another example of what a weedy crowd of holiday legislators of the MIRCHILL-JONES type this colony was handicapped with during the hapless régime of Sir WILLIAM DE YAZZÉ and Major-General BAXTER, and another powerful reason why there should be a majority of the people's representatives in the local legislature and why those representatives should be freely and independently chosen by the people, instead of being selected by Government favor. Men of the JAMES-HENRY KIRKHAM stamp only represent their own interests and the interests of the cliques with which they are associated; the Hongkong public always did and always will repudiate such backhanded sycophants and turncoats. But to return to our text.

His Excellency, the Governor, has admitted that it will be quite sufficient for the public safety that the boilers of steam-launches are periodically surveyed; but he objects on the ground that such surveys should be made by an official directly responsible to the Government, to accept the certificates of any

outside engineer, such for instance as Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON, engineer surveyor for Lloyds'; Mr. J. W. BOWN, M.I.M.E., superintendent engineer of the Dock Company, Mr. A. G. AITKEN and Mr. E. J. MAIN of the same Company, Mr. GEORGE FINNICK, Mr. J. W. KIRKHAM, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, and several others, all eminent in their profession, holding responsible positions in the colony, and with infinitely more experience than the present Government Marine Surveyor. And surely these experts would be just as much responsible to the Government for their certificates of survey as would the Government Marine Surveyor!

The *Trottoir* left Manila on March 18th for New York with the valuable cargo of 15,440 bales of tobacco, valued at not less than \$195,000. What price Invis is now? What has the Hongkong Telegraph been constantly and consistently stating for many months past? "He may run that readeth it!"

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. D. SASSON, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Arran*, *Astar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst.

Arrived to-day, 5 German steamers, 2 British

1 Chinese and 1 Danish; cleared, 4 British, 1 each French, Chinese and Italian; left 6 British and 1 Chinese. "Twas ever thus!

AN Emergency Convocation of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to the launch owners.

We will now endeavor to show the absolute rottenness of certain restrictions forced upon steam-launches by this ginerack ordinance. Does any seafaring man in this colony consider that a necessity exists for a steam-launch carrying a certificated master and an engineer holding a certificate of qualification from the Board of Trade or a certificate of qualification from the Harbour Master of Hongkong—who, by the way, is not an engineer? Of course not, and yet Section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance imposes a fine of \$100, or three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, if this provision is not complied with. Sub-section 11 of section 7 provides that the master of every steam-launch arriving within the waters of the colony—say from a trip to Gin-drinkers' Bay, Kowloon city, or Chung-chow—must report at the Harbour Office and go through a lot of childish nonsense under a penalty of \$200, or six months' imprisonment. Sub-section 13 forbids any steam-launch to leave Hongkong waters without a clearance or special permit under—now mark and inwardly digest the wisdom of the eminent official who drafted this ordinance—"the safety of the vessel (through stress of weather) shall render it necessary," and even then she must return to her former anchorage when such necessity for leaving it shall have ceased. Steam-launches, it may interest Governor ROBINSON to know, do not leave the waters of this colony "through stress of weather;" as a rule they seek a safe anchorage during a typhoon. In one of the many sheltered bays for which our harbour is so justly celebrated. The maximum penalty in this section is a fine of \$200 or six months' hard labour. Sub-section 14 forbids any steam-launch—the official description, "a steam-ship of less than 60 tons" is laughable—leaving the waters of the colony between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. from October to March inclusive, or between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. from April to September inclusive, without a special permit or a special clearance to be called a night clearance, for which a fee of one dollar shall be paid." So that if an eminent local doctor were telegraphed for from Canton in a case of life or death, or a merchant was suddenly summoned on pressing business to Macao, or urgent services were required for shipwrecked vessel on Lantau Island, or a resident at Gap Rock or one of the outside Customs stations wished to get back home after a night at the theatre or circus, absolutely nothing could be done, no special permit or clearance could be obtained, as the Harbour office closes at 4 o'clock. Sub-section 15 is still more comic; it insists that the master of every steam-launch about to leave the colony shall give notice of such intended departure, the nature of his voyage, character of cargo, and a lot of other similar nonsense which is sickening to read. One more extract from this legislative gem and we have done. Sub-section 19 says:—"Every master or other person in charge of any steam-ship under 60 tons who shall, within the waters of the colony, disobey any order which the Harbour Master may set forth, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars."

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WE are authorised to state that the proprietors of the Victoria Hotel have leased the front block of the Peak Hotel for a term of years, commencing from the 1st of May next. Arrangements will be made to run the Peak Hotel in conjunction with the Victoria Hotel, special facilities being offered to visitors to the latter establishment, who will be accommodated during the summer months in the cooler regions, up in Cloudland. Full particulars of this latest arrangement will appear in our next issue. [Daily Press please copy.]

WE have been great sufferers in Macao during the past week in connection with the recently established "Samaco" monopoly. The Chinese merchants have risen en masse, a wholesale strike has been threatened, both deeply interested in share trafficking, are trying to corner the other.

I don't want to touch old sores; those who suffer know their own bitterness and any attempt on my part to expose them to public gaze would be most ungenial. I only deeply regret that the Interregnum Government then in office had not been struck with the enormous amount of crime that it put down to offences against the Opium Ordinances. I think you will all be equally surprised to hear that there were no less than 1679 convictions last year. (Vid. Mr. Whitehead's returns.) It ranks almost top of the list as regards crime in this Colony. Yet another communication with the Local Government has to be touched upon. I refer to Mr. Kewell's Share Bill. This proposal, you may remember, was fully discussed at a large meeting of members of the Chamber specially convened. The result showed a strong majority was opposed to the proposed legislation, yet the Government declined to accept the opinion of those whose practical knowledge should have been a sufficient guide to them. They passed the measure without amendments of any kind, a measure which I have no hesitation in saying, for the purpose it was intended, has no parallel in the United Kingdom or its colonies. Now what is the result of that legislation by the light of the present day? What most of us, I imagine, suspected. The legislation did not emanate from any real desire to curb gambling, but was actually the result of a combination of one powerful clique against another, both deeply interested in share trafficking, are trying to corner the other.

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the same footing as China's? Great Britain is not to be excluded from the working and benefits of any advantages granted to the Chinese themselves; else the treaty privileges conceded by China would at any time be within that country's power to rescind; obligatory; for, by simply starting independent institutions for the sole use of their nationals they could give them a preference over all foreign traders, practically giving treaty concessions with one hand which they withdraw with the other; the result of which would be that foreigners would be driven from the country. It cannot be that the spirit and intention of the treaties with regard to these dual Customs establishments, means otherwise than that the Native Customs controls trade purely and simply Chinese, but where the Imperial Maritime Customs, established in treaty ports, the treaty tariff and regulations which prevail in the latter shall be uniform to both. Unfortunately the presence of the Hoppo in Canton, whose special office it is to collect revenue for the Palace at Peking—and who has often exacted a kind of imperium in Imperio, which so long as it did not grossly prejudice British trade was allowed to remain undisturbed; but when it took the shape of giving favourable levies of duty to produce shipped by junks that had for years and years been uniformly charged alike by foreign and Chinese vessels, the encroachment became so onerous that remonstrance was imperative. The kindred question of inland squeezes on goods properly transmitted into the interior under transit pass is another form of treaty evasion in the Southern parts of this vast Empire that calls for prompt settlement in accordance with a reasonable and equitable reading of the treaties. It must be remembered that in the North similar objections do not prevail, at least to the extent that are clearly apparent here; and if official squeezing is so deeply rooted in the Southern provinces that it abrogates treaties. H. M. representative at Peking might indicate that some other form of native taxation, or a division of the taxes at present collected, so as to provide for provincial as well as Imperial requirements, be adopted, and not that treaty obligations should be duly honored. It is here that the action of the British Minister has worked so detrimentally to British interest. These unheeded delays have emboldened the Chinese, with true Oriental instinct, to press on and on. It should never be lost sight of that China's policy is one of gradual and continual encroachment, a little here, a little there, a steady progress, without regard to the time necessary to attain their object. A rebuff may retard, but perseverance and a firm purpose which keeps its aim steadily in view, is the guiding spirit which dominated the race. Knowing this, as our diplomats should and no doubt do know, the danger of palliating with just and clear cases of treaty breaches stands out in the strongest relief. We should confine ourselves to not qualifying in the slightest treaty obligations but insist, and promptly too, upon the due observance of all rights that our traders are entitled to, and see that effect is at once given to just demands for rectification. Diplomacy I believe would be easier, and would certainly be more respected, if it be known and seen that in such matters we were not to be put off but would in-tastly require compliance with treaty obligations. It was customary a short time ago to decry the efforts of the British merchant in comparison with his competitors of other nations; we were lagging behind while they were forging ahead. Latterly we have not heard so much of this decadence of our ability to keep in the front rank of commerce, but those who were ready with this disparaging comparison could only have thought of the enormous incubus at all events in it's part of the world's commerce—which we had to support in the shape of passive resistance to our trade from those whose duty it was supposed to be to foster our efforts, compared with the ready compliance of the officials of other nations, who promote their subjects' requirements in every possible way, we would not have had this crippling criticism cast in our teeth. Fortunately the Foreign Office, has decided to translate Sir John Walsham, and our earnest hope is that his successor, who bears a most excellent reputation, will succeed, in recovering the ground lost through the supineness of his predecessor. I would now touch briefly on an incident that has been most disastrous to your Committee. I allude to the correspondence with H. E. Admiral Richards. This correspondence places clearly before you the entire facts and the views that induced the Committee to enter upon the subject with Admiral Richards; a disconcerting answer addressed to H. E. the Governor, I cannot but think, will meet the unanimous condemnation of the members of the Chamber. That answer, you will see, was not intended for our personal; an inadvertency in the Colonial Secretary's office, however, permitted us to learn Admiral Richards' actual views; and the Committee with confidence—though deeply regretting the entire incident, which it wished to obliterate—leave the issue to your judgment and that of the public generally. The abortive attempt to substitute a Chinese Consul in the Colony will be fresh in your memory. When the proposal was sprung upon us there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion, embracing the entire community, irrespective of nationality, that such an appointment would be most disastrous to the Colony's best interests. A public meeting to protest was organized which would clearly demonstrate the grave injury that would result from the establishment of such an official in cut mid; but fortunately China apparently declined to accept the restrictions imposed by the British Government. The apportionment should be tentative, subject to its being found to work satisfactorily. Our protests therefore were not needed, but doubtless you will, in referring to this point of the Committee's report, like to add your opinion as a supplement to the Chamber's views against the appointment of a Chinese Consul in the Colony. The trade of the past year shows no diminution in volume, but it was far from profitable to those engaged in it. The causes are not far to seek. China's main staple—tea—goes from bad to worse, and with the continued indifference of the Central Government to the future of that article, there is apparently little or no hope for the industry. An abolition of all duties on tea would doubtless reconstitute the trade in this once important staple, but the loss of revenue from such a radical step is an ugly fact to face; if it is not quickly attended to, however, it seems not improbable that the revenue will simply die out through a cessation of exports. To the serious fluctuations in exchange may be attributed much of the unsatisfactory results of the past year's trading. An unusual value, particularly when that unsatisfactory is all in one direction, none of the "ups" occurring to alleviate the monotony of the continual "downs," is a most disconcerting feature in commerce. This is what has been experienced; the few halfs have only proved resting places for further declines, till bottom appears almost impossible to be obtained. In time this will right itself, but meanwhile trade will be unsatisfactory. I do not refer to the share mania, though this has not been without its effect in assisting the depression in legitimate trade. Amongst the various changes in the Committee that are noted in the report, it behoves me to refer to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Ryde. Thought latterly he was little in evidence in the counsels of the Chamber, the yeoman's service he rendered to commerce. In former days stands recorded in the Chamber's annals trading over many years, and may well furnish

an example for those that follow. (Applause) Gentlemen, I am afraid I have wearied you with my remarks, but still I do hope that you will frankly criticise our action as disclosed in the report, so that the new Committee that you will shortly elect may receive instruction and encouragement in their conduct of the affairs of the Chamber that you delegate their care. Gentlemen, I beg to move the adoption of the report.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead—Gentlemen, before the report and accounts are passed, it had been my intention to make a few remarks on them; but unfortunately the last few days I have had severe cold and have not been able to come prepared as I would wish. I therefore hope you will pardon me if I refer more closely to the few notes before me than I otherwise would have done. I beg to offer the heartiest congratulations to the Chairman on the able and very interesting address which he has just made, and on the large amount of good work done by the Chamber during the past year. With an active President, aided by an energetic Committee, it is, in the reach of this Chamber to do a very great deal in the promotion of British and European trade, but our interests must necessarily differ to no small extent by such sympathy and indifference as has been persistently exercised for some time past by the British Minister at Peking, Sir John Walsham. The year under review has been unfortunate and exceptionally disastrous, which has been due in great measure to the violent movements in the value of silver as measured by gold. Trade in all silvering countries has thereby been deranged and dislocated, and the latest telegraphic advice intimates that silver legislation in America will in all probability be unfavourable to free coinage. There is a growing conviction that the time has arrived for a serious attempt to modify the difficulties by international agreement. The other day at a meeting of the Bimetallic League held in Manchester, the Secretary stated that the movement had made marked progress during the past year in Great Britain, throughout Europe, India, and the United States. A resolution was passed by the meeting that the interests of the Empire demand the establishment of a stable par exchange between gold and silver, and that it was the duty of the Government and Parliament to secure this immediately through an international agreement with the leading commercial nations. I think your committee might safely communicate with the Home Chambers of Commerce in support of this movement. We have suffered seriously from an overdose of grandiloquy, U-advised, and hasty legislation. The Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance in crude form was rushed through the Council and passed into law within three days of the publishing of the Bill in the *Gazette*. Undoubtedly it has hit the Chinese very hard. The new Bankruptcy Ordinance is said to be a great improvement on the former bill, but it is to be regretted that the Government has not yet seen its way to enact a law making compulsory the registration of individual partners in Chinese as well as European firms. The Chinese themselves desire it and in view of our recent experiences I hope the Chamber will agitate in the matter during the ensuing year. The new Opium Ordinance clothe the Opium Farmer with legal powers which in Chinese hands become superior to the power of the Government; in fact the Government seems to have conceded all that the Opium Farmer asked for, and the result has been that while greater powers, amounting almost to interference with the freedom of the port, have been conferred on the Farmer, yet our revenue from opium has simultaneously largely decreased. A more pitiable spectacle than that exposed in the Colonial Treasurer's letter of 4th December last to the Opium Farmer, published in one of our local papers [Telegraph] can scarcely be imagined, and it is to be wondered at that such a serious muddle was made in connection with the acceptance of tenders. It is generally believed that through a strong blinder the highest tender was not accepted. The Share Bill was discussed at a general meeting of the Chamber held in June last, and was rejected by a large majority of the members, but notwithstanding this it was forced through Court II by means of the more numerous vote of the Official Phalanx, some of whom did not quite understand what they were doing. The passing of this disastrous Ordinance into law, which was opposed to the feeling of the community and strenuously condemned by this Chamber, soundly the death knell to any activity and life in the local stock market. It is in the opinion of the most experienced men at home an unnecessary interference with the freedom of contract, and it is difficult to obliterate—leave the issue to your judgment and that of the public generally. The abortive attempt to substitute a Chinese Consul in the Colony will be fresh in your memory. When the proposal was sprung upon us there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion, embracing the entire community, irrespective of nationality, that such an appointment would be most disastrous to the Colony's best interests. A public meeting to protest was organized which would clearly demonstrate the grave injury that would result from the establishment of such an official in cut mid; but the continued indifference of the Central Government to the future of that article, there is apparently little or no hope for the industry. An abolition of all duties on tea would doubtless reconstitute the trade in this once important staple, but the loss of revenue from such a radical step is an ugly fact to face; if it is not quickly attended to, however, it seems not improbable that the revenue will simply die out through a cessation of exports. To the serious fluctuations in exchange may be attributed much of the unsatisfactory results of the past year's trading. 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The Chairman—If no other gentleman has any further remarks to make I will propose that the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted. Mr. Gray seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, we have now to consider the question of the registration of imports and exports. You may remember that on March 9th, 1888, we had a special meeting to consider this subject. The Government then, as now, sent down to the Committee a statement of the Bill which they proposed to pass, and they asked the Committee to give them their views on the subject. Then, as now, your Committee considered that the point, that had to be decided, were of such great importance that they could not take upon themselves to give any opinion whatever, but that the matter should be referred to the whole body of the members of this Chamber. For this reason it is brought before you now. At that meeting of the 9th of March, if you will remember, a resolution was carried, by a majority I think of 2 to 1, evenly nearly 3 to 2, against the adoption of the Government's suggestion. On that occasion I was in the minority. I stated that if a country or colony carried on its trade without bonds, it was tantamount to fraud. That the presence of a Chinese Consul in Hongkong will have a bad effect on the resident Chinese population, weakening their sense of the power and authority of the English Government, setting up in their mind a rival authority to which they will be encouraged to appeal on all possible occasions, tending to create a very dangerous *impasse*. (3.) That in face of the recent recrudescence of a strong anti-foreign feeling amongst the Chinese throughout the Empire, it is most unfortunate that a centre should be set up round which any feeling of sort existing among the heterogeneous mass of Chinese collected in this colony must necessarily gather. (5.) 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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

the centre of the building render communication easy between the remotest parts of the hotel; while a broad staircase in the front, specially arranged so as to get the full benefit of the large windows facing Pedder's Street, gives access from floor to floor; besides which there are several smaller staircases about the back parts, so that it is practically impossible for anybody to be cut off from the street in case of fire or other accident. Further, the latest and most effective pattern of fire-hose on patent reels, which can be run out and got to work in a moment, will be on every floor.

The rooms in the different storeys are all outside rooms and arranged on the same general plan. In the centre of the building is a large, well-shaped space, open to the sky, giving a brilliant light in all directions. On each side of this is a broad corridor, running the whole length of the hotel, from the Praya to Queen's Road, on each side of the corridor being spacious and well-lit bedrooms. airy verandas, with tiled floors and handsomely decorated arches and parapets, extend round three sides of the building, over the Praya, Pedder's Street, and the old part of the hotel in Queen's Road, the servants' quarters being on the fourth side, towards the City Hall. Each bedroom will have its veranda partitioned off to itself, while on the highest floor it is intended to fix a telescope of power so great that every wrinkle on the face of a man fishing beyond Stonecutter's Island will be clearly visible. The Hotel Co.'s well-known flag will wave in the breeze from a flag-staff 45 feet in length.

In the bedrooms the fittings and furniture will be uniform. Every room, with one single exception, has a fireplace, with an antique wood-panelled and tiled mantelpiece. In every ceiling and every floor a grating running all round the edge, screens free and universal ventilation, both in the rooms and under all the floors, so that it dry not and white ants will have no chance. None of the furniture has arrived as yet, so that a proper description cannot now be given, but from what can be gathered it will be in no way inferior and probably even a good deal superior to that now in use in the old portion of the hotel, which has never been found fault with by visitors. The bath-rooms, lavatories, etc., are arranged in the centre of each floor, and are most elegantly and efficiently fitted, hot and cold water at all times and every convenience and modern improvement that ingenuity could devise having been provided on a lavish scale.

The dining-room, on the first-floor, over the Praya, is a magnificent saloon—the largest of its kind in Asia, though the number of pillars and arches necessary to support the colossal structure above, tends to diminish the appearance of size. It is divided into two sections, the smaller being set apart for ladies, and will provide ample room at the tables for 250 persons, so that the next Cricket Club dinner and similar public functions will not have to be held in the unsuitable City Hall. Besides this there are a number of smaller dining-rooms for private parties, a spacious saloon for meetings of public companies, etc., drawing-rooms, and a specially will be a handsomely fitted up reading room, a want at present badly felt by residents in and visitors to the Hotel.

The bar and billiard rooms will be also on the north or Praya side, under the dining room; at present these regions are entirely in the hands of the contractors who are enjoying themselves in the midst of the wildest chaos that even a Chinese mind could conceive. At least, that is how it looks to an outsider. By and by no doubt the world will be given "Let there be light," and also presumably "Let there be drinks." A word to the proposed bar arrangements will greatly interest the few in this colony who are addicted to drink. It is intended to have two bars, one on the same system as at present, and the other a twenty-cent business, in order to suit all requirements. There will be six billiard tables in the new saloon, which has been so arranged as to give ample space to the players at all the tables, and a handsome lavatory, etc., will render this by far the most comfortable billiard room this colony has yet known.

The kitchen, large, airy and thoroughly well fitted up in every respect, is situated at the top of the house, and communicates with the pastry adjoining the dining-room by a lift. The place is a model of cleanliness and the whole arrangements could scarcely be improved upon.

The Hongkong Hotel has had a good many ups and downs since it first started business; but the times have greatly altered of late years, and prospects of an ever-increasing tide of visitors to the colony are so certain that, with the opening of the new building, an era of continuous prosperity should set in under the present able management. Visitors to the Hotel must have noticed of late many improvements in the arrangements made for their comfort. The energetic Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. E. Jones Hughes, has personally taken an active part in supervising many matters connected with the additional accommodation and in the business generally and has no doubt done the shareholders good service. Mr. R. Tucker, the experienced and hard-working manager, is entitled to great credit for the many valuable improvements he has suggested and had carried out both as regards the new building and in the details of hotel management, and he has placed affairs in a state of efficiency that had never been the case previously. Mr. Tucker has been very ably supported by his obliging assistant, Mr. John McInnes, who for the past six years has been most indefatigable in the Hotel Co.'s service, and who is alike deservedly popular with Hongkong residents and visitors. The Company have also a most trustworthy and efficient servant in their comprador, Mr. Chun Lun, better known to his intimates as "Sam," whose hotel experiences in Hongkong extend considerably over thirty years. There may, no doubt, be in various respects room for improvement, but taken as a whole the Hongkong Hotel has no superior and very few equals in Asia.

The new building will, it is expected, be ready in August next.

THE PROPOSED LOAN FOR HONGKONG.

The following is the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the advisability of raising a public loan, which was laid before the Legislative Council by command of his Excellency the Governor, on the 28th March, 1892—

(1.) In pursuance of the order issued by his Excellency the Governor, in his address to the Legislative Council on 25th January, 1892, "to enquire into and consider the necessity of raising a public loan, &c.," the underdelegated have the honour to submit the following report—

(2.) The Committee met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, 14th February, 1892, when the Chairman intimated that the Surveyor-General was of opinion that not more than \$100,000 can be expended on Extraordinary Public Works in any one year, and that to do more is beyond the capabilities of the Surveyor-General's Department as now constituted.

(3.) According to his Excellency's address above referred to, the Revenue for 1892, owing to the diminution, is \$114,000 in the Opium Farm receipts, and the ordinary expenditure \$1,444,750, and the ordinary expenditure \$1,73,918, leaving an estimated surplus of \$30,360. The balance of debts over

liabilities is said to be \$150,000, making with that surplus of \$25,520, \$40,250. The proposed expenditure for 1892 on Public Works Extraordinary is \$160,000, which may perhaps be reduced to \$140,000. The total sum required for all the Public Works Extraordinary in contemplation is, say \$2,680,000. Of this sum upwards of \$600,000 was expended to 31st December last, leaving a balance of \$1,780,000 to be provided in 1893 and subsequent years.

(4.) The proposed expenditure for 1893 on Public Works Extraordinary is being now reduced from \$680,000 to \$500,000—the ordinary deficit at the end of the current year will be \$243,140, which will be still further reduced to \$91,140 owing to the balance of assets over liabilities being, on the 1st January last, \$150,000. For remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. [Advt.]

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH. Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hydrophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. [Advt.]

Estimated Expenditure, 1893—\$2,050,778
Estimated Ordinary Expenditure—\$173,918
\$ 256,850

Estimated Expenditure Extraordinary—\$ 500,000
Estimated Surplus Revenue, &c.—\$ 256,850

Deficit—\$ 243,140
Balance of Assets—\$ 150,000

Total Deficit—\$ 93,140

(5.) Assuming that the revenue and ordinary expenditure continue on about the above basis, and that the expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works is \$500,000 per annum, there will be a deficit on account of—
1893, of say, \$250,000
1894, " 250,000
" 1895, " 250,000
during 1893, " 125,000
The figures are again given in the margin for reference, and it appears, that when the Public Works Extraordinary in contemplation referred to in His Excellency's address, viz., \$2,680,000, are completed in 1893, the Colony will, in respect thereof, be in debt to the extent of about \$750,000 made up as follows—

Deficit during 1892—\$ 93,000
" 1893—\$ 250,000
" 1894—\$ 250,000
" 1895—\$ 250,000
\$ 718,000

or say \$750,000
Here are the figures—
Extraordinary Expenditure—Public Works—\$ 500,000
Less—Surplus in Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure—\$ 256,850
\$ 243,140

Or say a deficit of \$ 250,000
In 1892; a like sum short in 1894 of \$ 250,000
And a sum short in 1895 of \$ 250,000
Deficit end 1893—\$ 93,140
Say—\$ 750,000 \$ 718,000

(6.) The expenditure already incurred on the site for the proposed Western Market is, say \$75,000, and the expenditure also already incurred on the Praya Reclamation in front of the Cricket Ground is, say \$100,000, which forms part of the total of Public Works Extraordinary, amounting to \$2,680,000. If sold, these reclamations and other Government lands available would realize large sums of money, Resolved therefore—

(1.) That while it is possible to realize assets at fair and reasonable prices, it is not considered advisable for the Government to borrow further money.
(2.) That any deficit in the revenues of the colony during this year be arranged for locally in the currency of Hongkong on reasonable terms.

(3.) That, owing to the present violent fluctuations in the value of silver as measured in gold, it is considered expedient to defer for the present borrowing in sterling money.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
N. G. MITCHELL-INNS,
C. P. CHATER.
T. H. WHITEHEAD.

2nd March, 1892.

THE CANTON RIVER STEAMER COLLISION.

Further particulars of the collision between the *Kingshow* and the *Hawke* in the Canton river to hand show that, at the time the vessels came in contact, both of them were heading for the City of Kams through the Capsicum Pass. The weather was very bad and foggy, so much so that the Captain of the *Hawke* having already waited long after the usual time deemed it prudent to drop his anchor and wait till the fog lifted. Meanwhile the little *Kingshow*, which was following the B. and S. steamer at a funeral pace, was kept on her course in the belief that the leading vessel was still under way, and ran into her stern, damaged herself about the bows and smashed a little of the *Hawke*'s wood-work. Neither vessel is seriously injured and both of them are now running as per usual.

A QUEER STORY FROM CANTON.

A correspondent writes under date the 19th instant—

Last Friday two Chinese women came to Shamen to visit a relative who was employed as amah in a family on the British concession. On their way back, when passing through the French concession, they were forcibly detained by some persons who were at work on a new house in course of construction there. Their relatives complained of this outrage to their master, who at once went to see what was wrong, but the masters refused to let the women go, for the alleged reason that the women had intended to sell the younger one. The foreigner, obtaining no satisfaction, wrote a letter to the French Consul asking for his assistance, and was told that the Consul would see about it at once.

No more was heard about the two women and their relative the amah, who thought that they had been released and gone home. But two days afterwards the husband of the younger woman appeared on the scene inquiring after his wife, and at last found that she and her companion were locked up in the Chinese police station opposite the Shamen bridge, by orders of the French Consul. It appears that the Consul, when he received the foreigner's note, sent for his head policeman, who from all accounts would appear to have been interested in the detention of the women, and told him to take them to the Police Station with his card, which meant, of course, "detain them till you hear from me." And there they were kept and probably would be there now, if the foreigner had not taken the master in hand, and after a lot of trouble obtained an order from the French Consul for their release.

What we can Shamen want to know now is—why were not steps taken to punish the masters who illegally detained these people on the French concession? For what offence were these women arrested by the French Consul and handed over to the Chinese authorities like two criminals?

An application to the French Consul would doubtless elicit the information desired by our

correspondent; but it seems probable that some evidence was forthcoming supporting the statement made by the masters, that the old woman intended to sell her youthful companion, and in such case the Consul acted quite properly in handing the affair over to be investigated by the Chinese authorities.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Co-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF TENTH PRIZE MEETING

TO BE HELD AT KOWLOON ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, April 15th, 16th and 17th, 1892.

1st—*All Comers*.—Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Ten prizes, value \$10. Presented. 1st prize, \$8 and prize, \$6, 3rd prize, \$5, 4th prize, \$4, 5th prize, \$4, 6th prize, \$3, 7th prize, \$3, 8th prize, \$2, 9th prize, \$2, 10th prize, \$2.

2nd—*Queen's 1st Stage*.—Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Four prizes, value \$10. Presented by C. J. Holiday, Esq. Position—Standing or Kneeling.

3rd—*Members of Council*.—Past and Present Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong. Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. No entrance fee. Service target. Prize, Silver Cup presented by A. McConaule, Esq.

4th—*Ladies' Tournament*.—Open to Lady Members or their Nominees. Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. No entrance fee. See condition. No. 3. Ten prizes, presented,

1st Prize, Silver Girdle,
and Cloisonné Koru.
3rd " Silver Paper-knife.
4th " Pair of Cloisonné Vases.
5th " Gold Bangle.
6th " Gold Shawl Pin.
7th " Chinese brooch.
8th " Silver Card Case.
9th " Silver Buckles.
10th " Blackwood Curio Stand.

5th—*Ladies' Prize*.—Presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Three prizes.

6th—*All Comers*.—Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Prizes—60 per cent. of the entries to be distributed amongst the best four scorers. 1st Prize, 40 per cent., and Prize, 30 per cent., 3rd Prize, 20 per cent., 4th Prize, 10 per cent.

7th—*All Comers*.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Ten prizes, value \$10. Presented by M. H. Whitehead, Esq.

8th—*Queen's 1st Stage*.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Four prizes. Presented by Members of the Civil Service, Position—Sitting, Kneeling or Prone.

9th—*Queen's 2nd Stage*.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee, 50 cents. For prizes, see "Victoria Aggregate" No. 17. Position—Sitting, Kneeling or Prone.

10th—*All Comers*.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Prizes—60 per cent. of the entries to be distributed amongst the best four scorers. 1st Prize, 40 per cent., and Prize, 30 per cent., 3rd Prize, 20 per cent., 4th Prize, 10 per cent.

11th—*Queen's 1st Stage*.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Four prizes, see "Victoria Aggregate" No. 17. CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

12th—*Queen's 2nd Stage*.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Fifteen. Entrance fee, 50 cents. For prizes, see "Victoria Aggregate" No. 17. Position—Sitting, Kneeling or Prone.

13th—*Queen's 3rd Stage*.—Distance 800 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee, 50 cents. For prizes, see "Long Range Aggregate" No. 18.

14.—*Queen's 3rd Stage*.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee, 50 cents. For prizes, see "Victoria Aggregate" No. 18. GEO. W. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

15.—*Queen's 3rd Stage*.—Distance 800 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee, 50 cents. For prizes, see "Long Range Aggregate" No. 18.

16.—*The Lyander Cup*.—For the highest aggregate in the first stage of the Queen's Navy and Military excluded. Entrance fee, 50 cents. One Prize—Presented by Capt. Burgess Watson and Officers of H. M. S. *Lyander*.

17.—*Victoria Aggregate*.—For competitors whose respective scores in the first stage of the Queen's (competitions Nos. 9 and 12) make up the highest aggregate. No entrance fee. Five prizes, value \$15. Presented by Members of the Hongkong Club, 1st Prize, \$7, and Prize, \$6, 3rd Prize, \$5, 4th Prize, \$3, 5th Prize, \$3.

18.—*The Long Range Aggregate*.—For competitors whose respective scores in the third stage of the Queen's (competitions Nos. 13 and 14) make up the highest aggregate. No entrance fee. Five prizes, value \$15. Presented by H. N. Mody, Esq. 1st Prize, \$7, and Prize, \$6, 3rd Prize, \$5, 4th Prize, \$3, 5th Prize, \$3.

19.—*The Champion Aggregate*.—For the competitor whose scores in competitions Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Silver Cup presented by Hon. C. P. Chater, and N. R. A. Silver Medal presented by Association.

20.—*Queen's Aggregates*.—For competitors whose respective scores in the three stages of the Queen's make up the highest aggregate. Winner of the Champion Aggregate disqualified. Entrance fee, \$1. Ten prizes. Presented.

POOL—OPEN TO ALL COMERS, 150 yards, 20 cents. each shot.

The entrance money for Pool (item 25 per cent.), will be divided daily, the prizes of Friday on Saturday morning & those of Monday on Monday evening.

E. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.
Address, Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1892.

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ST. ANDREWS & CHAPTE, HONGKONG, No. 218 S.C.

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